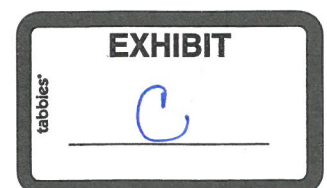


REPORT OF MICHAEL ARNALL, M.D.

My name is Michael Arnall, and I am a medical doctor concentrating in the field of forensic pathology. My curriculum vitae is attached to this report.

I have received from the office of legal counsel for Mrs. Goode the following:

- 1) Photo of Troy Good with his son;
- 2) Amended complaint;
- 3) Police report;
- 4) EMS report;
- 5) Baptist medical records;
- 6) Video at the scene of arrest;
- 7) Video of ambulance unloading Mr. Goode at the hospital;
- 8) USA Today article;
- 9) Mississippi State autopsy report signed by Erin Barnhart, M. D.;
- 10) Autopsy report of Cyril Wecht, M.D.;
- 11) Report and curriculum vitae of Parin Parikh, M.D.;
- 12) Report and curriculum vitae of David E. Nichols, Ph.D.;
- 13) Deposition of Nurse Jeff Baker;



14) 42 CFR 482.13;

15) Coroner's report;

16) Deposition of Sergeant Matthew Tyler Price; and

17) Deposition of an independent witness, Janet Tharpe.

In addition to the furnished materials, I rely upon my education and experience of a forensic pathologist in stating my opinion as to the cause of death of Troy Goode.

My understanding of the facts of this incident are as follows:

FACTUAL PREDICATE

On July 18, 2015, Troy Goode and his wife, Kelli, travelled from their home in Cordova, TN to the Snowden Grove music venue in Southaven, MS for a Widespread Panic concert. The Goodes parked under a tree in the parking lot of the venue. They were joined by four or five of Mr. Goode's friends. The males including Mr. Goode placed some amount of LSD onto their palms.

After ingesting the LSD, Mr. Goode became paranoid and claustrophobic. The thought of attending the concert was abandoned, and Mrs. Goode got her husband in the passenger seat of their car so she could drive him home.

Mrs. Goode was driving along Goodman Rd. in Southaven when Mr. Goode said that he could not stand the confines of the automobile. Mrs. Goode pulled into a parking lot in front of a small shopping center after Mr. Goode exited the vehicle.

Mr. Goode began walking about in a grassy area in front of the shopping strip. His actions appeared erratic and without purpose. He could be described as running in circles. A

witness in one of the businesses in the strip shopping center saw what was going on and the witness contacted the Southaven Police Department.

Multiple officers arrived on the scene.

Mr. Goode was taken to the ground by a K9 dog. Serious bite wounds were inflicted on Mr. Goode's arm.

Mr. Goode was also hit by a Taser dart fired by an Officer.

Officers applied pressure into Mr. Goode's back, pulled his arms behind him, handcuffing him. His feet were then bent up and shackled to his hands, a position commonly referred to as "hog-tie." He was face-down on the ground. Mr. Goode was struggling to roll onto his side but was held down in a prone position by officers.

Subsequently an ambulance with emergency medical personnel had arrived. A gurney was taken from the ambulance and lowered to the ground. Police officers picked up Mr. Goode by the shackles and placed him face down on the gurney. Five straps were then used to secure Mr. Goode to the gurney. He was loaded into the ambulance

Responding personnel were told that Mr. Goode was asthmatic and carried an inhaler in his pocket.

The ambulance in non-emergent manner leisurely transferred Mr. Goode to Baptist Memorial Hospital-Desoto. Mr. Goode was transported in the ambulance still hogtied and prone.

During the transport, at 8:20 p.m., an EMT recorded supraventricular tachycardia with a pulse rate of 164. Five minutes later, she again recorded SVT, heart rate of 186 I believe. Within that five minutes, Mr. Goode's diastolic blood pressure dropped 30 points to around 61.

Also during the ambulance transport, the EMT placed an IV in Mr. Goode's left arm. Apparently the EMT had a chemical restraint available in the ambulance. She did not resort to its use in spite of the claim that Mr. Goode was uncontrollable.

At 8:33 p.m., Mr. Goode was triaged at Baptist. His temperature was taken orally and recorded at 98.2 degrees Fahrenheit. His pulse was recorded at 164, and the software apparently registered a warning next to the reading. Respiration was recorded at 24. Blood pressure was recorded at 122/64 mmHg. SpO2 registered 90%, and again, the hospital software apparently recorded a warning alert next to the oxygen reading.

After triage was completed, he was assigned an acuity level of 2 on the ESI index. He was transported, still hogtied and prone, to a room in the Emergency Department. Janet Tharpe was an independent witness in the ED. Mr. Goode was wheeled past her within several feet. She described Mr. Goode's face as "swelled-up and just red. His eyes were bulged out. It was horrifying." Ms. Tharpe further testified that Mr. Goode was totally incapable of movement because of the hogtie. No cardiac monitor or supplemental oxygen was used. I am not aware that oxygen saturation was measured in the treatment room.

I am not aware that vital signs were measured subsequent to transfer to the treatment room in the Emergency Department. At approximately 9:00 p.m., the emergency physician came into the room but performed no examination whatsoever. It is my understanding that the physician gave the excuse for omitting a physical examination that the patient was unruly. This is in sharp contrast to the description of the patient given by the witness Ms. Tharpe. Mr. Goode remained hogtied and prone. The doctor ordered tests including alcohol blood, drug screen urine panel, urinalysis auto microscopic, comprehensive metabolic panel, CBC with differential but no arterial blood gas. I have not seen the test results. It appears

that the test results were never obtained.

The patient had an intravenous catheter in place. There is no explanation given for the failure to obtain results for the tests ordered by the physician.

The doctor also ordered Haldol 5 mg and Ativan 2 mg. Those medications were injected IV by a nurse at 9:08 p.m. Within 14 minutes, the patient had no respirations. After injecting the Haldol and Ativan, the nurse left the room leaving only a police officer with Mr. Goode. There was no medical supervision before the code was called.

At 9:22 p.m., the police officer notified medical personnel that Mr. Goode had stopped breathing. It was only upon arrival in the room of medical personnel after Mr. Goode stopped breathing that the hog-tie was released and Mr. Goode turned off of his stomach. A code was called at that time. Bedside Glucose was measured at 95 mg/dL. The resuscitation was unsuccessful, and the doctor pronounced death at 9:44 p.m. The emergency doctor signed a state of Mississippi Death Certificate listing as the preliminary cause of death as “cardio pulmonary arrest.” Months after the autopsy was done in Jackson, MS, the assistant medical examiner, by then relocated to South Texas, signed the report which listed the cause of death as complications of LSD.

Post mortem toxicology was performed twice. The toxicology report from NMS Labs found LSD in the amount of 1.0 mg/mL in Mr. Goode’s subclavian blood. There was no evidence of any of the so-called “designer” drugs considered to be highly dangerous.

THE EFFECTS OF POLICE RESTRAINTS AND POSITION

My professional opinion is that the hogtie in a prone position for an extended period of time was a substantial contributing cause to the death of Mr. Goode. In this case the hogtie restraint lasted 1.5 to 2 hours. A person who is handcuffed and hogtied plus being restrained

prone has trouble breathing. The fact that Mr. Goode was asthmatic was an exacerbating factor to the hogtie in a prone position. Likewise, the excited state precipitated by ingestion of LSD increased his susceptibility to the cardiac arrhythmia which was demonstrated by the EMS ECG.

Regarding the respiration component of the death, it is long been known that positional or restraint asphyxia can occur when a person is hogtied in a prone position. The victim is unable to reposition himself in order to breathe. The asphyxia can be caused by facial compression, neck compression, or chest compression. Passive deaths following custody restraint which are presumed to be positional asphyxia may actually be asphyxia occurring during the restraint process. Testimony in the case appears to have established that officers applied weight to Mr. Goode's back during restraint. An officer admitted that he restrained Mr. Goode so that he could not roll over onto his side, a move which obviously demonstrates an effort to get increased oxygen. It is of import that officers at the time of arrest applied pressure to Mr. Goode to keep Mr. Goode from rolling on his side. The fact that Mr. Goode experienced a restricted ability to breathe is corroborated by the pulse oximeter reading taken during triage and the testimony of Janet Tharpe, an independent witness, who described in detail Mr. Goode's distress while being wheeled down the hall of the Emergency Department.

Likewise, the National Institute of Health has concluded that persons restrained face down with application of body weight on the upper torso and/or in a flex restraint position showed a significant reduction in lung function.

THE BAPTIST MEDICAL RECORDS

The medical records indicate that Mr. Goode was screaming uncontrollably and actively hallucinating. The record documents that Mr. Goode was combative and agitated. Haldol and

Ativan, which are chemical restraints, were administered intravenously. The attending physician ordered a comprehensive metabolic panel, although there is no record of results of this test. During the attempted resuscitation of Mr. Goode, the physician ordered the administration of sodium bicarbonate. Sodium bicarbonate is used to reverse the condition called acidosis. Acidosis may be due to metabolic causes such as vigorous exercise or respiratory causes such as decreased or compromised respiratory efforts. Mr. Goode experienced both causes of acidosis. He was predictably straining against the prone hogtie restraint as anyone would, a version of isometric weight lifting. The evidence that he was straining against the shackles is shown by the contusions on his wrist and ankles. Mr. Goode was subject to metabolic acidosis and at the same time to involuntarily compromised respiratory effort caused by the prone hogtie restraint. In medical terms, he was subject to respiratory acidosis as well.

Thy hyperventilation associated with yelling and screaming due to the agitated state was a substantial benefit in keeping Mr. Goode alive as it kept him in a compensated condition between the metabolic and respiratory acidosis induced by the prone hogtie restraint and the respiratory alkalosis induced by hyperventilation due to the effects of LSD. Strictly speaking, the effects of LSD and hyperventilation were substantially benefiting Mr. Goode's physiologic attempt to compensate for the restraint-induced metabolic and respiratory acidosis.

When the physician ordered and the nurse administered the chemical restraints, the compensatory respiratory alkalosis was suppressed by the Haldol and Ativan. Mr. Goode should have been closely monitored after the administration of the chemical restraints in order to detect respiratory and cardiac status changes in a timely fashion. Medical personnel failed to monitor Mr. Goode's respiratory and cardiac status so that when his breathing stopped, irreversible damage was caused before the resuscitation began.

OPINIONS

Many individuals hogtied and prone show a significant reduction in lung function.
(www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/18533573)

Any person who is restrained prone has trouble breathing when hogtied, and the natural reaction is to panic, struggle, sometimes more violently, which can result in greater oxygen deficiency (as evidenced here) and in some cases death (also evidenced here).(www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC1112961/{*Acute Excited States And Sudden Death, Death After Restraint Can Be Avoided*})

Mr. Goode was at high risk from being hogtied and in a prone position due to his asthmatic condition.

Mr. Goode suffered respiratory compromise and cardiac arrhythmias, caused by hogtie restraint, which were substantially contributory to his death.

A struggling, agitated individual breaths faster, has a faster heartbeat, elevated blood pressure and heightened metabolism. Such an individual requires more air and more oxygen. The struggling individual experiences the propensity for metabolic acidosis experienced by all vigorously exercising individuals. The body naturally responds by increased respiration that causes a compensatory respiratory alkalosis. Immobilization of the chest, even if only partially reducing the ability to maintain vital functions such as breathing, predictably exacerbates the risk of cardiac arrhythmia.(<http://www.corrections.com/news/article/6887> **Reducing the Risk Associated with Use of Restraints**

The use of prone restraint predictably exacerbates the risk of sudden death and many deaths have occurred in individuals, who while in police custody had been restrained in this position. The death of Troy Goode from a forensic pathology standpoint should be classified as a homicide. His death cannot be classified as a case of natural death or accident.(Medicolegal Investigation of Death, fourth edition, edited by Werner Spitz) and (DiMaio and DiMaio's Forensic Pathology, second edition) and (A Guide for Manner of Death Classification", published by the National Association of Medical Examiners (NAME) 2002) and (Excited Delirium Syndrome, DiMaio and DiMaio, 2006) and (Sudden Deaths in Custody, Ross and Chan

editors, 2006) and (Handbook of Forensic Pathology, 2003, published by the College of American Pathologists)

Based upon a reasonable degree of medical certainty, Mr. Goode's death was caused by the manner of restraint and positioning (precipitating asphyxia) and the subsequent intravenous administration of chemical restraints which exacerbated asphyxia and ultimately precipitated cardio-pulmonary arrest.

My charge for medico-legal consulting is \$150.00 per hour.

Electronically signed by Michael Arnall, M.D.

Michael Arnall, M.D.

Date: July 30, 2017

Michael F. Arnall, M.D.

Education

1977	BA Biology, Cum Laude University of California, San Diego
1982	M.D. Washington University School of Medicine, St. Louis, Missouri
1982 to 1986	Internship and Residency in Pathology University of Colorado Health Sciences Center
1986 to 1987	Fellowship in Forensic Pathology Denver County Coroner's Office, Denver, Colorado
1988 to 1989	Fellowship in Surgical Pathology Baylor College School of Medicine, Houston, Texas

Experience

1987 to 1988	Associate Medical Examiner, Commonwealth of Massachusetts, Boston
1989 to 1992	Private Practice of Pathology, Graves Pathology Associates, Ft. Myers, Florida
1989 to 1992	Associate Medical Examiner, District 21 Florida
1996	Associate Medical Examiner, District 15 Florida
2005 to 2009	Forensic Pathologist for Adams County, Colorado
2005 to 2009	Forensic Pathologist for Larimer County and Weld County, Colorado
2009 to 2010	Forensic Pathologist for the National Forensic Pathology Service, Auckland, New Zealand
2011 to 2014	Forensic Pathologist for Boulder County, Colorado
2011 to 2016	Forensic Pathologist for Adams and Broomfield Counties, Colorado
August 1992 to present	Private Practice of Anatomic, Clinical and Forensic Pathology Michael F. Arnall, M.D., PC.

Licensure

Colorado #27368

Michael F. Arnall, M.D.

Board Certifications

Diplomate American Board of Pathology

1988	Anatomic Pathology
1988	Clinical Pathology
1989	Forensic Pathology

Medical Staff Appointments

1989 to 2001	Glades General Hospital Laboratory Director 1990 to 1996 Belle Glade, Florida
1989 to 2000	Hendry General Hospital Laboratory Director 1990 to 1996 Clewiston, Florida
1996 to 2004	Lawnwood Regional Medical Center Laboratory Director 2001 to 2003 Fort Pierce, Florida

Professional Societies and Memberships

College of American Pathologists

American Society of Clinical Pathologists

American Academy of Forensic Sciences

National Association of Medical Examiners

Publication

Susan G. Elner, MD; Victor M. Elner, MD, PhD; Michael Arnall, MD; Daniel M. Albert, MD: "Ocular and Associated Systemic Findings in Suspected Child Abuse, A Necropsy Study," Archives of Ophthalmology, Vol. 108, August 1990, pp. 1094-1101.

Abstract

Wagner J., Ellerbrock TV, Arnall M, Garrison C, Taylor J, Bush T, Stafirn A, Scoles L, Burch L, Russell T, Horsburgh CR: "Rapid Determination of CD4+ T-Lymphocyte Counts in a Hospital Emergency Department Using the STKS Analyzer," Fourth Conference on Retroviruses and Opportunistic Infections, January 22 - 26, 1997

Michael Arnall, M.D. Court Cases

Colorado v Anthony Robert Trujillo	April, 2005	17005CR00180	Adams County
Colorado v Omar Marquez Castaneda	May, 2006	17005CR01531	Adams County
Colorado v Westley James Ybarra	February, 2006	17005CR03947	Adams County
Colorado v Elma Garcia	March, 2006	17005CR02748	Adams County
Colorado v Anthony Robert Trujillo	March, 2006	17005CR00180	Adams County
Colorado v Troy Mark Brownlow	June, 2006	17005CR01125	Adams County
Colorado v Carlos Luis Rosario-Cruz	July, 2006	17005T 12455	Adams County
Colorado v Joseph Fortino	July, 2006	17005CR01639	Adams County
Colorado v Laura Cervantes	July, 2006	06CR1176	Adams County
Colorado v Wendall Maurice Weaver	September, 2006	17005CR02969	Adams County
Colorado v Jose Refusio Gonzalez	October, 2006	17005CR01676	Adams County
Colorado in the interest of Brandon Vialpando	October, 2006	06 JV 381	Larimer County
Colorado v Annette Vialpando	October, 2006	06 JV 381	Larimer County
Colorado v Rodney Ben Moyer-Ramirez	November, 2006	17006CR01092	Adams County
Colorado v Javier Vigil	December, 2006	05CR2278	Adams County
Colorado v Javier Vigil	January, 2007	17005CR02278	Adams County
Colorado v Jimmy Anglin	January, 2007	17006CR01527	Adams County
Colorado v Christopher Medina	January, 2007	17006CR1904	Adams County
Colorado v Randall Ruben Romero	January, 2007	17006CR00321	Adams County
Colorado v Mathew Gene Wartena	March, 2007	17006CR03460	Adams County
Colorado v Peter Alan Weaver	April, 2007	17006CR02833	Adams County
Colorado v Adam James Younger	April, 2007	17006CR00762	Adams County
Colorado v Kenneth Martin Gildow	June, 2007	17006T 16083	Adams County
Colorado v Gerardo Joel Delacruz	July, 2007	17005CR03098	Adams County
Colorado v Jose Refugio Gonzalez	August, 2007	17005CR01676	Adams County
Colorado v Corey Wagner	September, 2007	06CR3398	Adams County
Colorado v Raymond Elias Chacon	September, 2007	17007CR01263	Adams County
Colorado v Bryan T Cimiano	October, 2007	17007CR02785	Adams County
Colorado v Nicole Monica Roland	October, 2007	17007CR02781	Adams County
Colorado v Demond Gene High	November, 2007	17006CR03542	Adams County
Colorado v Lee Anthony Madrid	November, 2007	17006CR03394	Adams County
Colorado v Gordon Kenneth Black	November, 2007	17007CR00660	Adams County
Leonard J. Sack, et. Al. V Oralee Ekberg, D.O. et.al.	December, 2007	06CV1482	Adams County
Tracey Cordova, et al. V Derek Aragon, et al.	January, 2008	07-cv-008790EWN-CBS	Adams County
Colorado v Mathew Gene Wartena	January, 2008	17006CR03460	Adams County

Colorado v Dorey Dean Wagner	February, 2008	17006CR03398	Adams County
Colorado v Demond Gene High	February, 2008	17006CR03542	Adams County
Colorado v Andrew Coleman Jones	February, 2008	06 CR 1901	Larimer County
Colorado v Alicia Elaine Jones	February, 2008	17007CR01885	Adams County
Colorado v Jonathan Rex Willis	March, 2008	17006CR00499	Adams County
Colorado v Steve Martinez	March, 2008	17005CR00335	Adams County
Colorado v Joshua J Beadle	March, 2008	17007CR02452	Adams County
Colorado v Quinten Marwialles Arnwine	March, 2008	17007CR01544	Adams County
Colorado v Elaine R Shoemaker	May, 2008	D0012007CR 002952	Adams County
Colorado v Gary Rico Maestas	May, 2008	D0012007CR 002151	Adams County
Colorado v Mathew Gene Maestas	May, 2008	D0012007CR 002147	Adams County
Colorado v Victor Vargas-Zapata	May, 2008	17007T16651	Adams County
Carmen Duarte and Pedro Zamarron v Univ. Colo. HSC	July, 2008	06CV13039	Denver County
Colorado v Albert Daniel Gallegos	August, 2008	D0012006CR003933	Adams County
Colorado v Jennifer Kaye Freels	August, 2008	D0012007CR003399	Adams County
Leslie Ann Lovato v Michael McMillan, M.D. et al	October, 2008	07CV790	Adams County
Colorado v Marcos Antonio Ramos	November, 2008	D0012008CR002235	Adams County
Colorado v Victor Manuel Villa-Fierros	November, 2008	D0012008CR002230	Adams County
Colorado v Jose Albierto Sollano-Figueroa	November, 2008	D0012008CR002225	Adams County
Colorado v Eugene Pillip Borrego	Decemver, 2008	D0012008CR000839	Adams County
Colorado v Bryan David Pike	January, 2009	D0012008CR002857	Adams County
Colorado v Brian Allen Washington	March, 2009	D0012006CR003026	Adams County
Colorado v Jennifer Kaye Freels	March, 2009	D0012007CR003399	Adams County
Colorado v Rodolfo Rauldale-Zuniga	March, 2009	D0012008CR002306	Adams County
Colorado v Laura Carole Childress	March, 2009	D0012008CR002063	Adams County
Colorado v Lance Leroy McDermed	April, 2009	D0012008CR000496	Adams County
Colorado v Jose Alberto Sollano-Figueroa	May, 2009	D0012008CR002225	Adams County
Colorado v Bryan David Pike	June, 2009	D0012008CR002857	Adams County
Colorado v Daven Beck	June, 2009	09CR70	Delta County
Nebraska v Jeremy Erickson	July, 2009	CR08-24	Kimball County
Colorado v Andrew Michael Galek	July, 2009	D0012008CR002007	Adams County
Colorado Harry Denard Williams	July, 2009	D0012008CR003275	Adams County
Colorado v Laura Carole Childress	July, 2009	D0012008CR002063	Adams County
Colorado v Melvyn Wright Saunders	August, 2009	D0012005CR001723	Adams County
Colorado v Nicky Allen Martinez	August, 2009	D0012008CR003341	Adams County
Colorado v Kevin Duane Stunes	August, 2009	D0012008CR003407	Adams County
Colorado v Kara Lorelle Lounsbury	August, 2009	D0012009CR000596	Adams County

Colorado v Alexander Paul Pacheco	August, 2009	D0802009CR000017	Broomfield County
Colorado v Eddie Deshawn Harper	August, 2009	D0012008CR002562	Adams County
Colorado v Justin Michael Taylor	November, 2009	D0012009CR000391	Adams County
Florida v Gregory R. Junkin	January, 2011	09CF02174	Leon County, Fl.
Grand Jury	March, 2011		Boulder County
Colorado v Adam Ari Raszynski	May, 2011	11CR540	Boulder County
Grand Jury	June, 2011		Boulder County
R v. Wikeeepa	July, 2011		Rotorua, New Zealand
Colorado v Scarlett	July, 2011	D0012011CR000396	Adams County
Harner v Chapman	July, 2011	2009CV900	Boulder County
Colorado v. Ricardo Martinez Gonzalez	September, 2012	D0012011CR003217	Adams County
Colorado v. George Julian Ruibal	November, 2012	11CR789	Boulder County
Colorado V. Thomas Michael Ceja	November, 2012	D0012012CR000362	Adams County
Colorado v. Charles Edward Waters	December, 2012	11CR1771	Boulder County
Colorado v. David B. Anver	January, 2013	D0012012CR001902	Adams County
Colorado v. Carlos Lupian Diaz	January, 2013	D0012012CR00523	Adams County
Colorado v Donald Scarlett	February, 2013	D0012011CR000396	Adams County
Colorado v Corey Dean Wagner	May, 2013	D0012006CR003398	Adams County
Colorado v Doris Becky Trujillo	June, 2013	D0012012CR000457	Adams County
Estate of Vera Jiles v Arapahoe House	June, 2013	2012CV301	Adams County
Colorado v Edward Montour	October, 2013	D0182002CR000782	Douglas County
Colorado v. Seth Erin Wilkinson	December, 2013	D0012013CR000248	Adams County
Lopez v. Quintana and Rivera	January, 2014	2013CV30267	Adams County
Colorado v Roberto Carlos Silva-Jaquez	January, 2014	D0012012CR003445	Adams County
Colorado v. Demetrius Santiago Trujillo	January, 2014	D0012012CR002694	Adams County
Colorado V. Anton Jose Valdez	January, 2014	D0012013CR000027	Adams County
Colorado v Hector Guadalupe Alvarez-Martinon	January, 2014	D0012012CR003423	Adams County
Colorado v. Steven Arthur Vesich	February, 2014	D0012013CR002131	Adams County
Colorado v. Richard Joe Minjarez	February, 2014	D0012013CR000620	Adams County
Colorado v. Brent James Noles	February, 2014	D0012013CR000959	Adams County
Grand Jury	February, 2014		Adams County
Colorado v Jennifer Lynne Lewis	February, 2014	D0012013CR000772	Adams County
Colorado v Mario Moses Oliveros	March, 2014	D0012013CR000619	Adams County
Colorado v Alex Hernandez	March, 2014	12CR 3418	Adams County
Colorado v. Anton Jose Valdez	April, 2014	D0012013CR000027	Adams County
Colorado v William Dean Otto	May, 2014	D0012013CR002337	Adams County
Colorado v Alex Hernandez	May, 2014	D0012012CR003418	Adams County

Colorado v Irene Walker	June, 2014	D0012012CR003338	Adams County
People v. Bradley Begay	August, 2014	13CR1504	Boulder County
Colorado v. Jeffery Alan Banworth	December, 2014	D0012012CR003646	Adams County
Colorado v. Joshua Bohl	January, 2015	D0012014CR003620	Adams County
Colorado v. Secundino John Martinez IV	Febuary, 2015	14CR235	Boulder County
Colorado v. Andrew Lynn Johnson	March, 2015	13CR1900	Boulder County
Colorado v. Seth Erin Wilkinson	April, 2015	D0012013CR000248	Adams County
Colorado v. Brian Carl Trujillo	June, 2015	D0012014CR001377	Adams County
Colorado in the interest of the Smith Children	June,2015	13 JV 07	Philips County
Grand Jury	May .2016		Adams County
Colorado v. Stoian	June, 2016	15-CR-1761	Adams County
Colorado v. Ashby	June, 2016		Otero County
Colorado v. Urioste	June, 2016	D0012015CR001760	Adams County
Colorado v. Minton	June, 2016	15CR01173	Adams County
Colorado v. Gary Dodd	May, 2017		Jefferson County
Colorado v. Castillo	May , 2017		Jefferson County